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OPENING OF

Bonneville Irrigation System

Bountiful, July 4th, 1921

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Opening of Bonneville Irrigation District

PROGRAM

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921, AT 10:30 A. M.
BOUNTIFUL, UTAH

CHAIRMAN, D. R. TOLMAN

Community Singing ..... "America"
Invocation ..... Rev. W. W. Fleetwood of Salt Lake City
Address of Welcome ..... Mayor Leo J. Muir of Bountiful
Response ..... Hon. J. G. M. Barnes of Kaysville
Music ..... Ladies' Quartet
"The Old Bountiful" ..... President Heber J. Grant
Solo ..... Jack Parrish
"The New Bountiful" ..... Governor Charles R. Mabey
"Irrigation Possibilities in Utah" ..... State Senator Rufus Adams
Music ..... Male Quartet
"Co-ordination and Co-operation" ..... President F. C. Schramm
"Fourth of July in Bountiful" ..... Henry Stahle
Twelve o'clock (noon), Official Opening of Bonneville Irrigation Plant ..... Governor Charles R. Mabey
Community Singing ..... "The Star-Spangled Banner"
Led by George White

The Land Called Bountitul

By DR. WM. A. McKEEVER.

IN the basin of what was once a great inland lake, and what was perhaps for a million years afterward a barren desert, I have found a paradise for young humanity. It is a place called Bountiful, a country town of Utah, where practically all the essential elements of child care and growth are operative.

First of all, this happy place is a beehive of industry, and every child gets into the dirt where the thrill of divinity is made possible. I would not cheat the growing child out of his right to get into the clean soil any more than I would shut off his air or water.

But in Bountiful, where children seem to be the chief crop, not only the little ones are at play in the sun and the soil, but every boy and girl big enough enjoys the blessed privilege of working in the soil—tending garden, gathering fruit, irrigating the crops, and the like. At early morning ruddy boys and girls were seen hurrying to the orchards, where a most perfect and luscious crop of cherries was yielding six tons to the acre.

And in Bountiful they told me that at the public school it is reported that during the fall term no ordinary child under the prescribed age limit is ever found habitually staying out of the class room.

Here the wonder increases. Bountiful is a place which seems to harbor no character-destroying agency as affecting the young. The tough joint, the crap game, the other despoilers of youth so common to the large city—these are all conspicuously absent, and the boys and girls are thus permitted to grow naturally into good men and women.

How simple and easy it all is, and how quickly the big city might be likewise transformed into a paradise for children could the people all once become awakened to the need and sensible of the means.

It is merely the opportunity for every child to exercise his right to play, to work and to be sociable in accordance with the present needs and cravings of his nature.

And to this stimulating program of good things which furnish nourishment to the soul of growing humanity, we must add only a full guardiansihp against the well-known agencies which destroy character. Bountiful, Utah, has seen fit to furnish all this life-giving influence, both positive and negative.

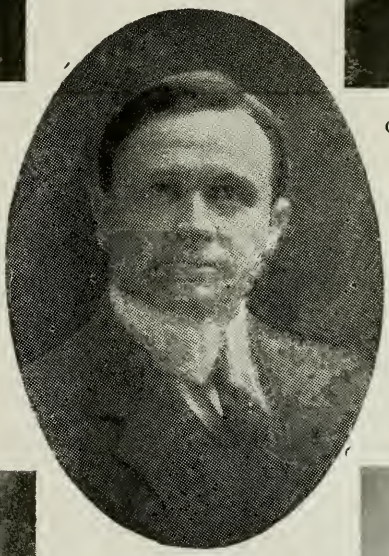
Why should the typical big city now so often be a veritable Sodom and Gomorrah—a whirlpool of vice for the growing generation—while the little City of Bountiful appears so easily to combine all the essential blessings of youth? Ask yourself, you worried city parent, and then go straightway and apply the answer to your own children.

The above article was written a year ago by Dr. McKeever, following an auto trip through Bountiful in company with F. W. Kirkham and L. J. Muir. The article appeared in newspapers and periodicals whose total circulation is 3,000,000.

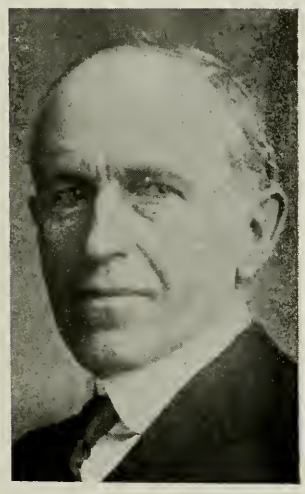
Some Officials of the Bonneville Irrigation District

FRED ODELL,
Director

CLARENCE ELDREDGE,
Director



GOV. CHARLES R. MABEY,
Director



FRED HATCH,
Manager

ORO McDERMITH,
Engineer

Bonneville Irrigation District

D. O. WILLEY, JR., Attorney for the District

THE BONNEVILLE IRRIGATION DISTRICT lies on the west slopes of the Wasatch Range and east of the Great Salt Lake, its southern limit is Salt Lake City, its northern limit being the Town of Centerville, in Davis County, Utah.

The population is approximately 4,000, the average family consists of six persons ,of these about 3,600 are farmres known for their industry, integrity and skill as intensive farmers and experts in the use of water for irrigation.

The district takes its name from Lake Bonneville, a prehistoric lake which once filled the entire basin between the Wasatch and Ophir mountains. The Town of Bountiful, the oldest and largest town in the district, was rightly named, for since the earliest days of its settlement it has yielded bounteous crops to all farmers who have been supplied with ample water, but the farmers have always been handicapped by an inadequate supply of water. Water was appropriated from streams known as Mill Creek, Barton Creek, Stone Creek and North Canyon Creek. These streams usually furnish water in abundance during the spring months, and sufficient to sustain vegetation during the months of April, May and June, only to cease their flow, leaving the vegetation to wither and parch during the months of July and August. To supplement this supply little wells were dug and little pumps were installed, and this supplemental supply more than justified the efforts, better crops were secured. But this additional supply was still inadequate and at best was expensive and a mere makeshift.

In the spring of 1919 there was indication of bounteous crops in the district and these farmers saw promise of a heavy yield and a prosperous year. However, their hopes were blasted. These verdant fields became parched and brown, and it was estimated that they lost between $300,000 and $500,000.

A plan to pump the waters of Jordan River to these thirsty fields was conceived. After investigation by competent engineers it was found to be entirely feasible. Shortly after, more than seventy-five farmers petitioned for the organization of an irrigation district. An election was called and held in February, 1920, and the election was carried by practically a unanimous vote. Meanwhile, representatives of the district appropriated 170 second-feet of the waters of the Jordan River. In August, 1920, a bond election carried by an almost unanimous vote. Efforts were immediately put forth to sell the bonds so authorized, but adverse financial conditions prevented negotiations of the bonds for cash, and so in January, 1921, a contract was entered into whereby the Shattuck Construction Company was

to complete the system planned, and receive in payment therefore the bonds of the district. Pursuant to that contract a system is now substantially completed. We have a system consisting of a cement dam in the Jordan River, from which leads a feed canal, a little more than one mile in length, to a pumping plant in which is installed the best equipment obtainable, a pressure pipe line consisting of riveted steel pipe, 1,500 feet in length, elevating the water to a height of 300 feet above the pumping station; twelve miles of canal, eight miles of which is cement lined, with measuring devices installed at appropriate places for measuring and diverting the water to the users.

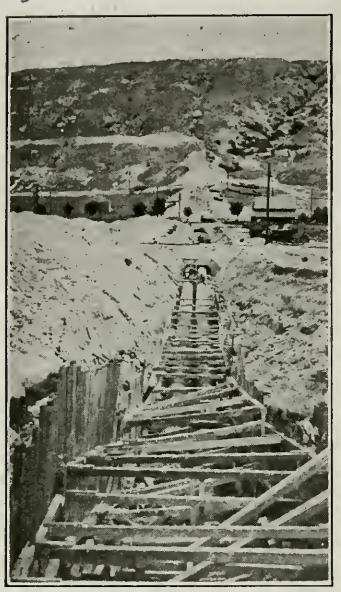
STATISTICS

Date of organization of district	February 29, 1920
Present area, approximately	5,000 acres
Water allotted to approximately	4,500 acres
Present number of farms	605
Largest farm	227 acres
Smallest farm	1 acre
Average size of farm	8 acres
Total acre-feet allotted, approximately	8,100 acre-ft.
Total bonded indebtedness	$600,000
Assessed valuation of property in district (1920)	$1,655,315
Assessed valuation per acre 1920)	$340
Actual valuation estimated, based on sales	$4,000,000
Acreage adjacent to district and requiring water, approximately	6,000 acers

Bonds of the district are finding market mostly in San rFancisco, California, and their sale is made possible upon the representation that these lands are farmed mostly by farmers whose integrity is unquestioned and whose ability as intensive farmers and expert irrigators is well known; that the people of this district have been farming for a long time on these lands, and are not faced with the extraordinary expense, which confronts settlers on new lands; that the district is contiguous to Salt Lake City, which furnishes a fairly good market; and that the climatic conditions are indeed attractive; that the lands are rich alluvial soil, capable of producing alfalfa, sugar beets, tomatoes, cherries, apricots, berries, peas, potatoes and garden truck of all kinds in abundance; that when adequate water is supplied production can be increased sufficiently to make it easy for the farmers to meet the obligation incident to the district.

Engineering Features

ORO McDERMITH, Engineer for the District



Laying Discharge Pipes

THERE are a number of features in the design and construction of the Bonneville Irrigation District project which are unique in the engineering field. A description of the system will bring out these features.

In the first place we have the highest pumping head for irrigation of any projest in the intermountain country.

Second: We have a farming area to water which is now or ultimately will be composed of relatively small tracts, intensively cultivated, and raising comparatively high-priced crops.

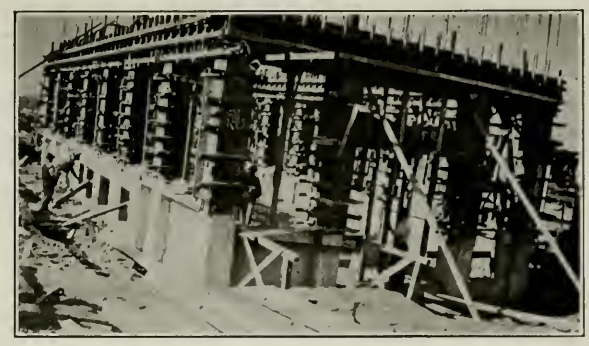
Third: The construction of the feeder canal through a wet flat country underlaid with quicksand, the construction of the dam in the Jordan River on similar material and the crossing of the railroads, highway, and Salt Lake City sewer with pipe lines, presented difficult obstacles.

The water supply obtained from the flow of the Jordan River is the result almost entirely of seepage and the return flow from irrigation water used higher up on the river. All of the natural flow of the stream being appropriated many years prior to the formation of the district. Observations on the flow of this seepage water during the past two years indicate that the district can safely rely on a supply of approximately 180 cubic-feet per second at the headgate of the feed canal, even during the lowest period of the irrigation season.

The water is diverted from the Jordan River by means of a concrete dam built across the river ,which was completed during the winter, with the exception of the gates, which will be placed in the dam later. A

Concreting Canal

concrete headgate, bridge and flume combined and equipped with a 12-foot Tainter gate, is at the head of the canal. About one-third of the distance from the river to the pumping plant, the canal crosses under the main outfall sewer of Salt Lake City by means of an inverted siphon, consisting of 48-inch steel pipes encased in solid concrete. Various drainage ditches are also crossed by culverts.



Power House in Course of Construction

At the pumping plant the water enters the sump, which is of heavy concrete construction and has a bottom depth of three feet below the bottom of the canal. The suction pipes from the pumps have their openings at about the same level as the bottom of the feed canal. The pumphouse and sump are supported on wooden piles, which go through 24 feet of quicksand and rest on a layer of hardpan.

The pumping units are four in number: Two units for the 300-foot lift and two units for the 150-foot lift. The units for the high lift consist of two pumps, each connected by piping under floor of pumphouse in series. This is done to secure greater efficiency and thereby requiring less power. The sizes of the pumps are 25 cubic-feet per second and 15 cubic-feet per second respectively, one unit of each size for each lift. The sizes of the pumps were determined after a careful study of the probable irrigation requirements so as to give a flexible and at the same time it should be remembered that while the plant is capable of satisfying almost any demand for the acreage served the most efficient and economical operation will be secured by an even demand and steady operation. The pumps are primed for starting by a Nash primer, which creates a vacuum in the pump and sucks the water through the suction pipes, filling the pump. Connected with the primer and on the same bed plate is a sump pump for pumping out the sumps in case it is desired for any reason to empty them. Both the sump pump, primer and large pumps were furnished by the Byron Jackson Pump Works.

Lightning Arresters at Power House

Jordan River, Source of Water Supply

The pumps are driven by direct-connected electric motors of 1200, 700, 600 and 350-horsepower, respectively, depending on the capacity and head under which the pump operates. The motors operate at a voltage of 2300 and with a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute. The switchboard from which the motors are operated is quite complete and well equipped with the necessary instruments. There are seven panels, the main incoming panel, the starting panel, a main motor panel for each motor, and a lighting panel. Outside of the pumphouse are the three large transformers, which transform the electric current from 44,000 volts to 2300 volts, large oil switch, and the oxide film lightning arrester.

Large hydraulic valves with automatic electric control are at the discharge of each pump. The water is measured by means of Venturi meters installed in the pipe line and recording instruments on the pumphouse floor. The recording instruments measure the flow in second-feet and record the total amount in acre-feet. Under the railroad tracks and sewer the pipe line is carried through a concrete culvert. The pipe for the high head line is three-eighths inch thick at the lower end and gradually decreases in thickness to 10-gauge at the discharge end. The pipe for the low head is one-fourth inch thick at the lower end and 10 gauge at th edischarge. Each pipe is equipped with expansion joints, relief valves and necessary anchors. A unique feature of the pipe lines is the mounting on rollers above the highway where the pipe lines are exposed. This is necessary to give the pipes free movement in contraction and expansion, which movement is taken up by the expansion joints. The probable difference in length of the pipe lines will be considerably more than a foot between the extreme of temperatur in this climate.

The delivery canals are lined with four inches of concrete, with appropriate culverts, bridges and other minor structures. The steel flume across Mill Creek on the upper canal is a good example of all-metal flume construction. Each turnout from the canal consists of a Burnham submerged orifice measuring device with recording mechanism to measure the flow in second-feet and the quantity in acre-feet.

The determining factors in the feasibility of the project was the average small holding, the high class of crops grown and the suburban value of the property. The fact that most of the water users on the project are experienced gardeners who have already made a success of the business under adverse conditions, assures the success of the Bonneville Irrigation District.

What Are Our Resources?

L. J. MUIR

MAYOR L. J. MUIR

FOR the people of South Davis County the present is an occasion for taking stock. We must examine the ledger and check up our resources and our liabilities; first, that there may be no over-confidence as to our success; and, secondly, that there may be no undue pessimism as to the prospects of the future. A fearful pessimism and a false optimism are alike dangerous.

What are our liabilities? First and foremost, we must face in the future a heavy burden of taxation; and, in the second place, our market facilities are undeveloped. Much careful thought must be given in the immediate future to the profitable distribution of our farm commodities, or we shall suffer loss and find the burden of taxation intoerable. Can you think of any other liabilities that confront us? I can think of no other of any consequence. Oh, perhaps, we are, as a community, a little over-conservative and a little slow to undertake new enterprises or to expend our means for public improvements. But this attitude may sometimes be an asset, as well as a liability. Summing it all up, it must be admitted that our liabilities are few indeed.

But what of our resources? Compared to our liabilities, they are numberless, and there are many yet undeveloped. Let us enumerate the foremost among them:

1. We have Utah's best climate — endless days of sunshine, freshened by a clear, invigorating atmosphere.

2. We have the purest mountain water, flowing unceasingly through four beautiful canyons—an ample supply for the domestic needs of 25,000 people.

3. We have soil of matchless fertility, producing in rich abundance a vast variety of farm and garden produce.

4. We have quick and convenient transportation, provided by two steam and two electric railways and a cement highway. Thus all the social and educational opportunities of Salt Lake City are available to us in twenty minutes. Moreover, our commodities can be loaded for market, whether near or remote, with unusual convenience.

5. We are within ten miles of the State's Capital City, which fact predicts that our communities will some day become one of Utah's best residential sections.

6. We have created in the development of our community life a healthy moral and social environment, highly suitable for the homes

of upright and intelligent people. Beautiful churches and amusement halls attest the truthfulness of this statement.

7. We have excellent educational advantages, covering both elementary and secondary education.

8. We have an industrious and reliable citizenship, the type of manhood and womanhood out of which enduring commonwealths are made.

9. We have facilities for many types of manufacturing, which are yet undeveloped.

10. We have today, for the first time in our history, an adequate supply of water for the irrigation of our farm lands.

However much we have boasted in the past, we have always ended our proud assertions with the word "if." "If we had more water" has been the burden of our complaint since the day Perrigrine Sessions flogged his jaded ox team over the trackless and sun-blanched barrens on his way to the future land of Bountiful. Even subsequent to that time, when Brigham Young sent agents into Davis County to estimate its possibilities for settlement, it was reported to him that not more than fifty families could subsist in the region. The scarciy of water was the discouraging element, and it has ever been so. In his prophetic wisdom that leader of the Pioneers foresaw the necessity of bringing the waters of the Weber River to the fertile lands of Davis County, and he predicted that some day this would be accomplished. Enterprising capital has in recent years made three attempts to get this undertaking started, but has been unsuccessful.

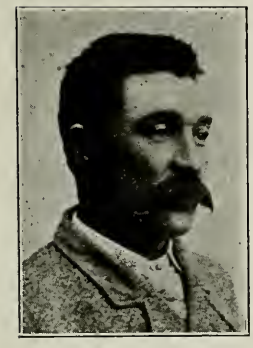
However, scientific engineering has made possible another source of water for the lands of South Davis County. The Jordan River has come to our rescue. Its waters, sluggish and serviceless heretofore, are now hurled by powerful pumps 300 feet into the air and are thence shot through rock-bound canals to a thousand thirsty fields.

Thus a new day is born for South Davis County. The land that was called Bountiful by the prophetic Pioneers will soon realize the full significance of that wonderful name. It is a token of promise whose ultimate fulfilment is certain. An industrious and enlightened citizenship will hasten its realization.

By occupation, experience and condition of life, we have been fitted to make good in the care and use of this new and costly water supply. No people in the country are better prepared than we to conduct such an enterprise with success and profit. Let us accept the responsibility which this adventure imposes upon us and with clear vision and undaunted faith set ourselves to the manly task of making of our wonderful home the land that will be called Bountiful.

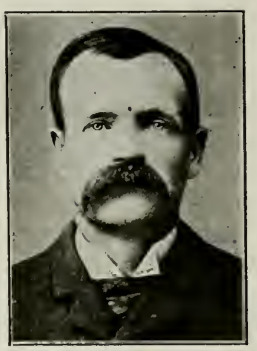
Some Irrigation Developments in Bountiful

By F. B. MUIR



JOSEPH C. WOOD,
First President of West
Bountiful Irrigation Co.

JOHN FISHER,
First President of Barton
Creek Irrigation Company



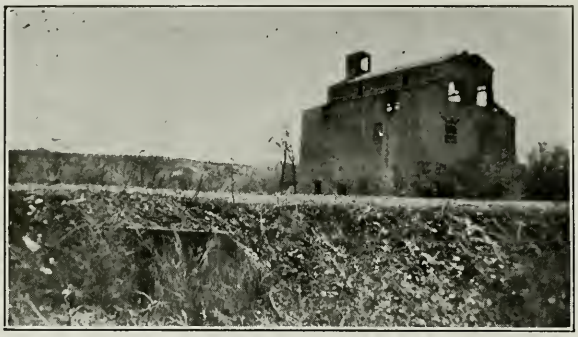
JAMES NEVIELLE
First President of Stone
Creek Irrigation Company

WATER! That is the problem. Bountiful has moved forward only as she has mastered this question. Without it stagnation, mere existence; with it, progress, wealth and culture. The far-flung fame of the Bountiful farmers; the ready cash which has always flowed into their coffers, the substantial modern homes and advanced husbandry which is so manifest over the entire town, is the direct result of the economy and foresight with which they have controlled and distributed the limited water supply of the territory lying between the Wasatch mountains and the Great Salt Lake.

Such results we are proud of. They put to shame the achievement of the hardy farmers of Holland and match the operation of the thrifty Danes.

Bountiful farmers have made their mark in intensive farming. That success has come through a fearless, basic solution of the water problem, as it has presented itself in each generation. Our last victory is being celebrated today. Problems will follow, but we have the records and the rewards of the past to take courage from.

When Perigrene Sessions migrated north from Salt Lake City in the fall of 1847, the feeble mountain streams were loosing themselves in the parched upland, probably presenting a hopeless prospect for an ambitious farmer. Yet there is the same native supply today for the 4,000 inhabitants of the three Bountifuls—the same winter snows, the same April showers, the same fall rains, the same springs, the same underground supply and the same Jordan River flowing full through the bottom of the valley. Whence the change? From where all these fine homes, prosperous acres, public buildings, modern roads, hundreds of automobiles? Every watermaster, every irrigator



Heber C. Kimball Grist Mill on Mill Creek—A Celebrated Watering Place in EarlyDays

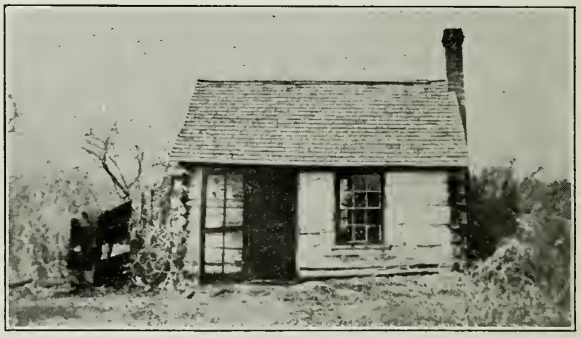
every housewife can answer: Economy, Conservation and Appropriation of Water. Water has always been King in Bountiful.

Men have always settled on streams because water is vital to animal existence; but Brigham Young, making certain observation of ancient Spanish works, in this region, gave to the world a principle of farming, with the aid of water, that has added a vast and limitless possibility to the world's food supply. The early settlers of Bountiful pioneered this process in farming. Men began early in Utah to settle on streams, not only for culinar yreason, but for irrigation purposes.

Coming north from Salt Lake City, the settler had a choice of squatting on four streams: North Canyon Stream, Mill Creek, Barton Creek or Stone Creek, the first taking its name from its position to Salt Lake City; the second deriving its name from the grist mills and sad mills which were early built on it, because it furnished better power possibilties, and the two north streams taking their names from early settlers on them. Mr. Stone, who settled near the old Zahler homestead, being one of Bountiful's first blacksmiths. These four streams furnish the only available supply of water for the early settlers of the land of Bountiful. Water from these streams had only to be diverted from these creek channels through lateral to the adjoining fields to make the vegetation flourish. It was a simple operation, yet it required rare judgment and laborious efforts to establish the first ditches, many of which still serve the present generation of farmers.

Perregrine Sessions early acquired a prior right to Barton Creek, Judge Holbrook to Stone Creek and the Kimballs to Mill Creek. An early settlement grew up on the North Canyon stream and it was known for a long time as the North Canyon Ward.

Soon others settled below on Stone Creek, and, as one might sur-



Home of Pioneer Barton, After Whom Barton Creek Was Named

mise, they had some disputes over the ownership of the water. Undoubtedly such disputes arose on all the streams, an early problem and one which is still with us in some of it sphases. Fortunately, however, there was then existant the ecclesiastical machinery, by which these temporal affairs might be adjusted, and above all there were thos brotherly rligious principles by which justice and mutual welfare could be arrived at. The settlers soon perceived that if each was to live and prosper, there must be water for each man's acres, a just and sound principle in irrigation custom. As long as there was water in the creek, each settler was to have his part or share, according to his acres. A low stream meant mutual loss to all the settlers, hence the creek bcame the common concrn of all the farmers; it was their common problem and still remains so.

The water supply of Bountiful remained constant, as did the number of acres, but the settler ever increased this with the same water supply, and same number of acres to be tilled there had to be an increase in the food supply. The first attempts to obviate this difficulty was to conserve the supply through conveying the water in lumber flumes to avoid evaporation and needless seepage. Stone Creek was thus flumed for approximately a mile. But due to the alternate soaking and drying out of the flume the method was early abandoned as a failure. However, there lived in the town one James Green, a tiler and brickmaker by trade, who conceived the idea of conveying the precious water through clay tile pipe.

A method which had meant and ultimately became popular on all the creeks, which was purchased and laid about 1900. As a method of conserving water on these creeks this is probably the most important and constitutes a great achievement along these lines. The four creek systems now have in the neighborhood of fifty miles of underground vitrified clay pipes to convey the water to the city and farms. The estimated cost this improvement, runs into several hundred thousand dollars.

During the interval from 1847 to the end of the century, the water was controlled and owned as a communit yaffair, the watermaster being elected in mass meeting and confirmed by the selectmen (county commissioners). His chief duty was to turn the water to each land owner according to the acres of land the owner tilled. The time allotted to each acre decreasing constantly because of the increasing number of acres drawing on each creek. A levy of 10 to 25 cents to pay the watermaster was made at the annual mass meeting, but no provisions were made for collecting. Water seldom reached past the John Fisher place after the 24th of July, a condition which limited the farmers of East Bountiful to the raising of only early crops. Under these arid conditions it was a common sight to see the house wives upstream in work days, washing and dying the family clothes, then returning down to their homes in the afternoon. Stock was driven up to Kimball's mill to drink. It was a favorite watering place and served many parched throats during late summer and fall. Water trails also led to the Kent Spring on Page's Lane, Sarah Barlow's corner in West Bountiful, the Tackrell and Park Springs in West Bountiful. Vehicles loaded with barrels were frequently seen going to and

from the common springs, frequently the water was hauled for irrigation purposes. This last method of irrigation by transportation became popular later when the farmers of the East Ward made regular and frequent trips to the flowing wells of West Bountiful, a practice which was continued down to the early years of this century.

In late years men have expended vast energies and made great sacrifices for irrigation water, but the plucky Bountiful farmer, transporting several fifty-gallon barrelsful up a heavy grade of two miles, only to pour it on a porous soil to vanish quickly, furnish a harbinger for them all.

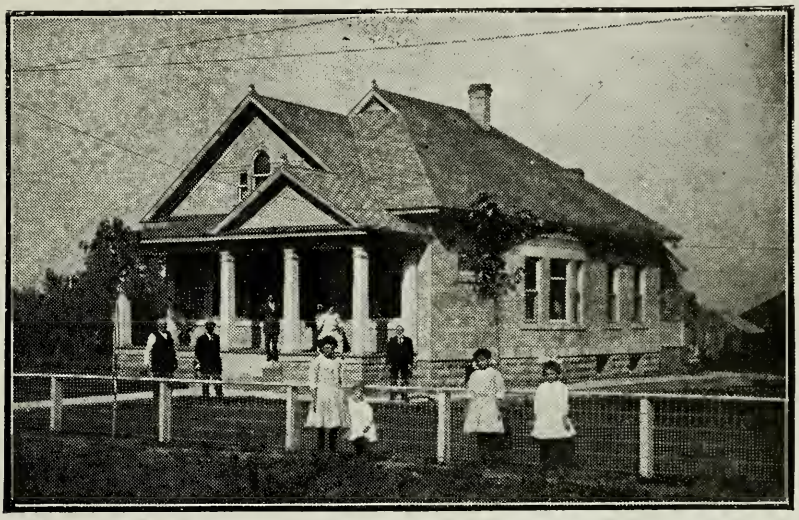
In the late seventies the Burnham boys, Dell and Richard, Jacob Gierisch and a number of others, settled on the flat lands east of the Jordan river, finding the supply of water from the surface wells salty

Bountiful Tabernacle—The Scene of Early Irrigation Meetings

and drains for that purpose impractical, they began to drill for artesian wells. The first supply from this source was obtained in 1880 by Dell Burnham on his farm west of South Bountiful. This source of water proved a boon to the settlers of the Lower Bountifuls and enabled them to grow late maturing crops by irrigating from the flowing wells. They are still the principal source of water for those parts and are considered the cheapest and best water supply in Davis County. Unfortunately the artesian well belt is below the Oregon Short Line track. Considerable water has always been obtained here from drains, principally near the old Prescott place, east of the town. This source, however, is confined to such a small area that its possibilities for large irrigation streams were always limited.

With the growth of Salt Lake City and consequent rise in prices, Bountiful farmers have exhibited rare enterprise in obtaining irrigation water from the underground supply. In 1908, Enoch Holbrook

excavated a large surface well, elevated the water from it by means of a centrifugal pump attached to a gasoline engine. This development in irrigation ranks with the creeks, the vitrified conduit and the artesian wells as important factors in obtaining a water supply for Bountiful. These operations were confined to that part of Bountiful north of Mill Creek, where the water is relatively close to the surface and can be pumped with a minimum of expense. At the



The kind of prosperity that follows an adequate water supply.

present time there are between seventy-five and one hundred in Bountiful and many prosprous farmers owe their wealth to these surface wells and pumping appliances.

By the end of the last century it became apparent to the most far-sighted farmers that the supply of water must be increased by some means if further progress was to be made. Investments and development of their available supply was obviously necessary, consequently from 1901 to 1905 all the creeks were incorporated into stock companies and stock certificates were issued to the water owners. From time to time the water ceased to be appurtenant to the land and water stock became exchangeable. There are six incorporated companies controlling the waters of the four mountain streams. Now comes the Bonneville Irrigation District, the last and by far the most important development in irrigation for the Bountifuls. It is the logical and essential growth which secures to Bountiful and the adjacent territory the forefront in irrigation which has always been her's.

COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:

William D. Doxey
Joseph Manderfield
E. M. Madsen
David Mabey
Joel Parrish

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